ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:
The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

Instructions for applicants:
This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later.

Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you. The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:
Complete this checklist for nonproject proposals, even though questions may be answered "does not apply." in addition, complete the supplemental sheet for nonproject actions (part D). For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: Chapter 173-546 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Water Resources Management Program, Entiat River Basin, Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 46.

2. Name of applicant: Washington Department of Ecology

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Attention: Entiat SEPA Comments
Washington Department of Ecology
Water Resources Program
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600Phone number**:** (360) 407-6631
Fax number: (360) 407-7162

4. Date checklist prepared: February 2005

5. Agency requesting checklist: Washington Department of Ecology

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

File CR-102: February 2005; File CR-103: April, 2005; Rule Effective: May 2005

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

The rule will implement a portion of the Entiat Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 46) Management Plan, which has been approved by Chelan County. The rule is based on a year 2025 planning horizon. Additionally, the rule states that Ecology will evaluate and reconsider the reservation in the years 2010, 2015, and 2020.

The Entiat WRIA Management Plan also recommends that the Planning Unit, and Ecology, as a member, define how the Washington State trust water program, the US Bureau of Reclamation water leasing, and other banking options will be used to meet objectives defined in the watershed plan. Similarly the watershed plan recommends that the Planning Unit or its successor outline procedures for use of conserved water and use of stored water to meet plan objectives. Either of these may necessitate revision or amendment of the subject rule.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

- **Entiat Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 46) Management Plan** - see "WRIA 46 Plan" at http://www.chelancd.org/watershed.htm

This document is the watershed plan developed under the aegis of the Washington State Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW). It includes assessment and plan recommendations for all four elements (water quantity, water quality, habitat, and instream flow). The program reviewed by this checklist implements key recommendations made in the watershed plan, and found within the water quantity and instream flow sections.

- **Ecology – Instream Flow Habitat Assessmen**t - see "WDOE PHABSIM" at http://www.chelancd.org/reports.htm

This instream flow analysis was among several analyses used in developing instream flow recommendations to be implemented under the subject program.

- **ENTRIX – Instream Flow Assessment** - see "IFIM Report" and appendices at http://www.chelancd.org/reports.htm

This instream flow analysis was among several analyses used in developing instream flow recommendations to be implemented under the subject program.

- **Final Environmental Impact Statement for Watershed Planning under Chapter 90.82 RCW (July 18, 2003)** – see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0306013.html

This state-wide programmatic environmental impacts statement was developed and adopted to support the development and implementation of Watershed Planning activities in the state of Washington. The Entiat WRIA Management Plan was approved by Chelan County, under the authority of the Watershed Planning Act – relying in part on this Environmental Impact Statement.

- Entiat **ADDENDUM** to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Watershed Planning, August 2004 prepared by the Entiat Planning Unit and the Chelan County Conservation District. – see "Environmental Review" at http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/nr/nr8.htm

Chelan County approved the Entiat WRIA Management plan on September 13, 2004 citing the statewide EIS, supplemented by an Addendum. The addendum identifies actions proposed for implementation in the Entiat WRIA management plan covered under the statewide EIS, and provides additional information specific to the Entiat River WRIA, not covered in the Statewide EIS.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

As of May 17, 2004, the date of Entiat WRIA Management Plan approval, there were seven (7) pending surface water applications totaling use of up to 0.9 cubic feet per second (cfs) from the Entiat River watershed. This amount is proposed to service up to 23 acres of irrigation and 2 domestic units.

Also, as of the same date, there were thirteen (13) pending ground water applications for use of up to a total of 1,376 gallons per minute (gpm) or approximately three (3) cubic feet per second. This amount is proposed to service up to 135.5 acres and 26 domestic units. See Chapter 4 of the Entiat WRIA Management Plan for more details (EWPU 2004).

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

Adoption of this rule in compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The project proposes to adopt, in administrative law, a water resource management rule for the Entiat River watershed based on recommendations of the Entiat Watershed Planning Unit (EWPU), and enumerated in the Entiat Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 46) Management Plan (Plan). Recommendations of the EWPU include establishment of instream flows, establishment of a reserve of 5 cfs of uninterruptible out-of-stream water use and maximum allocation of water during the peak period of runoff. The Plan recommends that the following instream flows, varying semi-monthly, be established via rule:

Instream Flows in the Entiat River Basin
(cubic feet per second)

Month	Days	#12452990 Lower Entiat	#12452800 Upper Entiat	#12452890 Mad River
January	1-31	185	175	32
February	1-29	185	175	32
March	1-15	185	175	32
	16-31	250	285	68
April	1-15	250	325	100
	16-30	350	375	100
May	1-15	474	375	100
	16-31	720	375	100
June	1-15	898	325	100
	16-30	617	325	100

July	1-15	359	275	68
	16-31	268	275	68
August	1-15	185	275	68
	16-31	185	275	51
September	1-30	185	175	32
October	1-31	185	175	32
November	1-30	185	175	32
December	1-31	185	175	32

Flows established will be monitored at three control points in the watershed: Entiat Near Ardenvoir (USGS gauge at RM 18), Entiat Near Entiat (USGS gauge at RM 1.4), and Mad River near Mill Camp (USGS "miscellaneous" gauge on the Mad River near the town of Ardenvoir).

The Plan also recommends establishment of an uninterruptible reserve of water for five cubic feet per second (cfs). One of the five cfs would be available to meet domestic use needs throughout the watershed. Four of the five cfs would only be available between the Entiat River and the confluence of the Entiat and Columbia Rivers and river mile (RM) 16.2, for commercial irrigation and clean industrial or business purposes.

Finally, the Plan recommends that a maximum future allocation be made as follows, limiting the withdrawal of water during the runoff period:

Maximum Future Allocation, Entiat River basin

Month	Days	Total Maximum Allocation, Mainstem Entiat (in cfs). Measured at USGS Gauge #12452990	Portion of Max Allocation available from Mad River (in cfs). Measured at USGS Gauge #12452890
January	1-31		
February	1-29		
March	1-31		
April	1-15		
	16-30		25
May	1-15	100	25
	16-31	100	25
June	1-15	100	25
	16-30	100	25
July	1-15	67	
	16-31		
August	1-31		
September	1-30		
October	1-31		
November	1-30		
December	1-31		

The maximum allocation would serve two purposes. First the determination limits the amount of water, above minimum instream flows, that could be allocated by the Department of Ecology. Thus, the natural

flow regime of the watershed is protected, preserving proper function of flow, energy, and sediment transport in the watershed. Second, the determination would make some water available for new uses during the runoff period, particularly enabling storage of water for out-of-stream uses.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The area affected by the rule is the Entiat River watershed located entirely within Chelan County in north-central Washington, designated as Water Resource Inventory Area 46 (see Chapter 173-500 WAC). The area comprises approximately 480 square miles (305,641 acres), and is bounded in the northeast by the Chelan Mountains and the Lake Chelan drainage; to the southwest are the Entiat Mountains and the Wenatchee River watershed.

The Entiat River originates in glaciated basins 4.5 miles east of the Cascade crest and flows 43 miles in a southeasterly direction to its confluence with the Columbia River near the town of Entiat, approximately 20 miles north of the city of Wenatchee. The Entiat River has two major tributaries: the North Fork Entiat, which joins the main river at river mile 33, and the Mad River, which flows into the main river near Ardenvoir at river mile 10.5. The Entiat's headwaters are fed by a rim of snow-covered peaks, which include Tinpan, Buckskin, and the Pinnacle Mountains; Mt. Maud, Seven Fingered Jack, and Mt. Fernow; Ice Creek Ridge, Spectacle Buttes, Fourth of July Mountain, Garland Peak, and Rampart Mountain.

Figure 1, on the following page, is a map of the basin, showing its major features. (The map is excerpted from the Watershed Plan.)

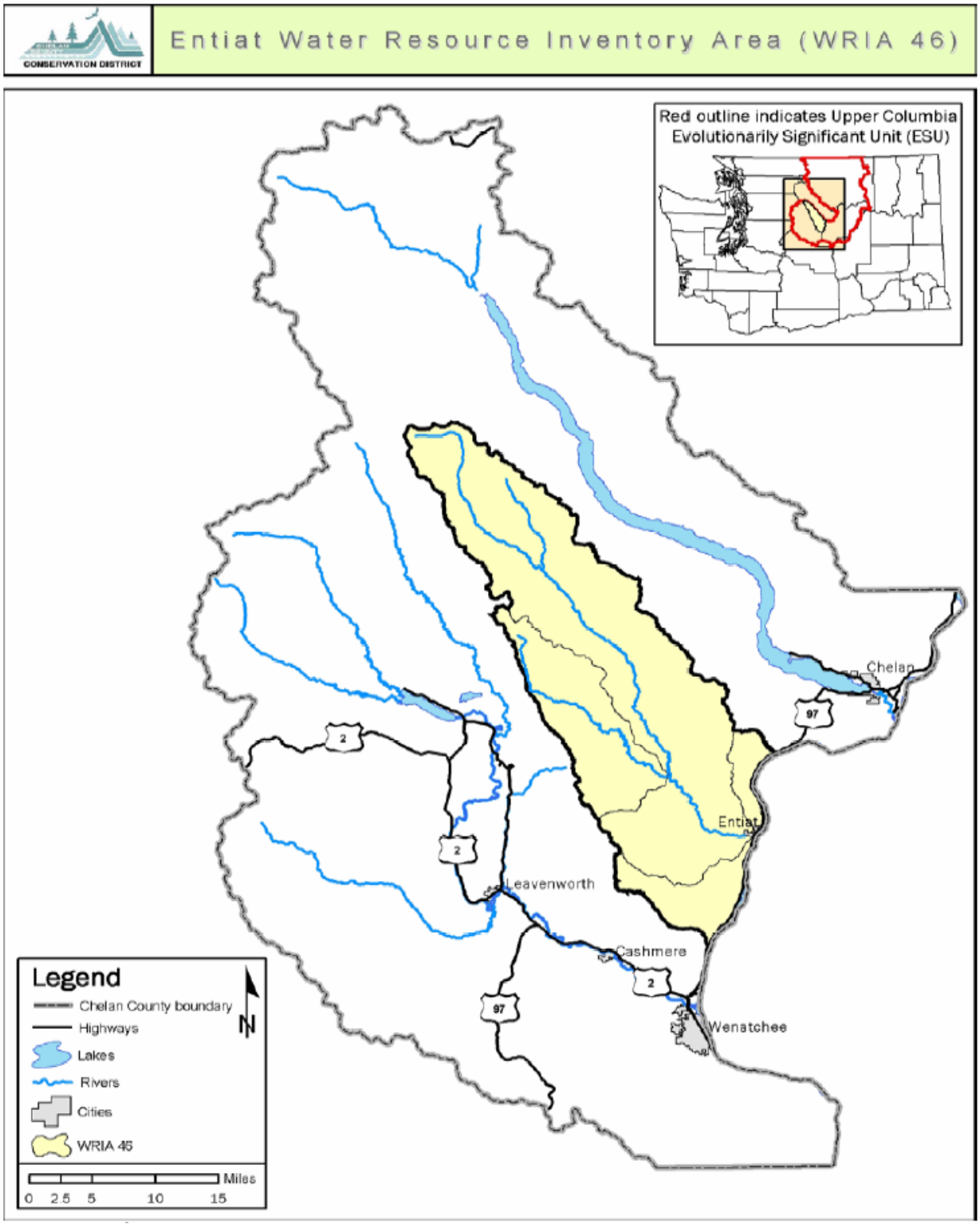

Figure 1.
The location of the Entiat River Watershed, WRIA 46, within Chelan County, Washington, and the Upper Columbia Evolutionary Significant Unit.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other.

The Entiat WRIA is characterized by three distinct types of topography. Rolling hills are generally found in the areas where minor Columbia River tributaries are located; however, steeper hills created by the formation of the Cascade Mountains are more commonly found throughout the subbasin. Also, largely due to the uplifting of the mountains, soils and bedrock were eroded and carried downstream, forming alluvial fans (i.e., fan-shaped deposits of "alluvium," or sedimentary material deposited by flowing water) in areas where the streams met the Entiat River floodplain.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)? In the mountainous terrain of the Entiat River watershed there are vertical slopes in some areas.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

On Forest Service Lands in the Entiat Watershed, the primary soils are: Bjork-Zen, Burch-Cashmont, Brief-Leavenworth, Anatone-Jumpe, Entiat-Dinkelman, Nard-Stemilt, and Rock outcrop-Rock land-Terrace escarpments associations. Outside of the Forest Service Lands the primary soils are the same, with the exception of Bjork-Zen type soil.

Prime Farmlands: The Soil Conservation Service, as part of their inventory of the Entiat valley, designated approximately 650 acres as "prime farmlands" (SCS 1969). The 650 inventoried acres do not represent the entirety of prime farmlands in the Entiat subbasin, due to the fact that the soil survey only included lands from the mouth of the river to one-half mile above Crum Canyon, and tributaries below that point. The Cashmere Mountain Soil Survey (SCS 1990) does not have prime farmlands identified at this time.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Soils in the Entiat are generally highly erodable due to widespread deposits of volcanic ash and pumice or loess at the surface. Sediment delivery rates are typically high, primarily as a result of steep slopes and high stream densities. Flooding and debris flows are significant transport processes for both sediment and organic material. Management disturbances such as grazing and ground-based timber harvest generally accelerate natural erosion and sediment delivery hazards on sensitive soils.

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

No filling or grading is called for under this proposal. There is a potential for filling and grading associated with construction of projects that would be enabled by the water reserve or water availability portions of the rule. Such activities would be regulated through local ordinance, zoning, and permitting.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Projects that are enabled by authorization of water use flowing from implementation of this rule will likely involve the potential for erosion as a result of clearing vegetation and any construction associated with the project. Such activities are regulated through local ordinances, zoning, and permitting.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

The program would not directly result in development of impervious surfaces. Authorizations for water use flowing from implementation of this program may result in a very small additional percentage of the watershed being covered with impervious surfaces (e.g. residential development). Impacts from local development and land-use are regulated through local ordinance, zoning, and permitting.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Future projects would undergo separate environmental review and permitting and would be subject to existing developmental and permitting regulations.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

There would be no emissions directly associated with the proposal. There may be a small increase in construction and development associated with projects enabled by water allocations that are derived from the proposed rule.

b. Are there any off–site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

No such specific measures are proposed.

3. Water

a. Surface:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year–round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 46 is located along the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains in Chelan County in north-central Washington State. It comprises the Entiat and Mad River watersheds, collectively known as the Entiat River sub-basin, as well as a number of Columbia River tributary drainages.

Major tributaries to the Entiat River include the Mad River and North Fork Entiat River. Minor tributaries associated with the Entiat River include: Burns Creek; Fox Creek; Lake Creek; McCrea Creek; Mills Canyon Creek; Mud Creek; Pope Creek; Potato Creek; Preston Creek; Roaring Creek; Stormy Creek; Tillicum Creek; and Tommy Creek. Minor tributaries to the Columbia River within WRIA 46 include: Swakane Creek; Tenas George Canyon; Spencer Canyon; Ribbon Mesa; McKinstry Canyon; Byrd Canyon; and Oklahoma Gulch.

The Entiat River flows 43 miles in a southeasterly direction to its confluence with the Columbia River at Lake Entiat, near the town of Entiat, approximately 20 miles north of the city of Wenatchee. The Entiat

River has two major tributaries: the North Fork Entiat, which joins the main river at river mile 33, and the Mad River, which flows into the main river near Ardenvoir at river mile 10.5.

There are several lakes within the basin; Spencer Lake which drains to the Columbia River is outside the Entiat River system. Within the Entiat River system, there are no large lakes, and only a few small lakes including: The Ice Lakes, which is the headwaters of the mainstem Entiat River; Two Little Lakes, which feed Tommy Creek; Myrtle Lake, which is perched adjacent to the mainstem Entiat near Cub/Larch Creek; Larch Lake, which feeds Larch Creek near Myrtle Lake; Fern Lake, which serves as the headwaters of the North Fork Entiat River; and Mad Lake, which is the headwaters of the Mad River.

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) is the best existing information on wetlands in WRIA 46. The following table provides a summary of the primary wetland systems and subsystems found within the WRIA. NWI data do not include all forested or seasonal wetlands, due to the mapping method used (high altitude aerial photography analysis). Wetlands are also dynamic, with plant communities and boundaries changing over time due to natural and human disturbances; thus, the accuracy of NWI data is limited.

Primary wetland systems and subsystems found within WRIA 46*

NWI Code	Definition	Approximate Acreage+
L1OW	Lacustrine, limnetic, open water	2412
L2UB	Lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated bottom	23
L2US	Lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated shore	6
PEM	Palustrine, emergent	514
PFO	Palustrine, forested	334
POW	Palustrine, open water	71
PSS	Palustrine, shrub-scrub	546
PUSC	Palustrine, unconsolidated shore	4
R3OWH	Riverine, upper perennial, open water	414
R3USA	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated shore	93
U	Upland	301,223
	Total	**305,640**

***Acreages generated using digital USFWS NWI GIS data.

See attached map of major rivers and streams in the watershed.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

No, the proposal will not directly require work over, in, or adjacent to the surface waters of the Entiat River watershed. The required gauging is already in place and no other physical change is required under this proposal. Potential water allocations enabled by the proposed rule may require additional water diversion infrastructure or shallow wells near the shoreline. Further, construction of domestic, industrial, or commercial agricultural facilities are enabled by the rule. Such construction activities are regulated by local ordinance, zoning, and permitting to prevent degradation of shoreland and in-channel resources.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

There will be no dredge or fill activities as a direct result of the rule. There may be fill and dredge activities related to domestic residential development, irrigation infrastructure, or industrial/business development enabled by implementation of this rule. Such activities are regulated by local ordinance, zoning, and permitting.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

The proposal requires no surface water withdrawals or diversions. However, future water allocations are enabled under the proposed rule. Five cubic feet per second (cfs) of water is proposed to be made available for out of stream uses. The water availability portion of the proposed rule may also assist in providing for future allocations. Withdrawals and diversions developed under authorizations from the reserve will be non-interruptible. Withdrawals and diversions developed under authorization from the maximum allocation provision will be made subject to instream flow.

The proposed rule will be implemented based upon the Entiat Watershed Planning Unit's finding that surface water and ground waters of the Entiat River watershed are in continuity (see Chapter 9, EWPU 2004). Therefore, surface and groundwater will be managed as the same, single source under the proposed rule, unless site specific information proves otherwise.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100–year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Yes. There are 100-year floodplains adjacent to flowing surface water bodies in the Entiat River watershed.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

The rule does not propose or allow any discharges of waste materials to surface waters of the Entiat River watershed. Future development enabled by this rule may result in discharge to sewage treatment plants and septic drain fields that discharge to surface or ground water in the watershed. Permitting, local ordinance, and zoning control appropriate development of such facilities.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

The proposed rule does not require ground water withdrawal or discharge to ground water. However, implementation of the rule will authorize out-of-stream water uses for domestic, commercial agriculture, and industrial/business purposes. These activities may result in withdrawal of groundwater or discharge to ground water.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

The proposal will not require waste materials to be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources. Authorizations of water use resulting from implementation of this rule may result in installation of septic tanks or other facilities that would discharge to ground water. Installation of these facilities is controlled by permitting, local ordinances, and zoning requirements.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

This program will not require or directly result in stormwater runoff. Runoff from rain and snowmelt is part of the natural hydrology of the watershed. Both result in flows into to the Entiat and Mad Rivers and their tributaries, which eventually flow into the Columbia River. No change in runoff patterns is expected as a result of this proposal, nor are new stormwater collection and disposal requirements.

Projects authorized to use surface or ground water through implementation of this program may result in development of hardened surfaces or other infrastructure that may result in source runoff. These waters will still flow to the Entiat River and/or Columbia River, and will not be directed outside the Entiat River watershed via man-made structures.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

The proposed project will not directly generate water that might enter ground or surface water. Projects that are allocated water under the rule will be required to comply with permitting, local ordinances, and zoning requirements to treat any waste generated by the projects.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

The rule does not contain any measures to address impacts of water runoff.

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site: All

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, cottonwood
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine
- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- wet soil plants: cattail, rushes, sedges, horsetail
- water plants: milfoil
- other types of vegetation: spring bloomer variant buttercup

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

The program will not require any vegetation to be removed from the Entiat River watershed. Projects authorized to use water through implementation of this program will likely result in a small amount of land clearing. Local land use regulations, ordinances, zoning, and permitting control vegetation removal.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE STATUS	FED STATUS
Agoseris elata	Tall agoseris	Sensitive	
Anemone nuttalliana	Pasqueflower	Threatened	
Antennaria parvifolia	Nuttall's pussy-toes	Sensitive	
Astragalus arrectus	Palouse milk-vetch	Threatened	
Astragalus sinuatus	Whited's milk-vetch	Endangered	SC
Botrychium paradoxum	Two-spiked moonwort	Threatened	SC
Carex comosa	Bristly sedge	Sensitive	
Carex magellanica ssp irrigua	Poor sedge	Sensitive	
Carex praeceptorum	Teacher's sedge	Review	
Carex proposita	Smoky mountain sedge	Threatened	
Centunculus minimus	Chaffweed	Review	
Chaenactis thompsonii	Thompson's chaenactis	Sensitive	

Cicuta bulbifera	Bulb-bearing water-hemlock	Sensitive	
Cryptantha spiculifera	Snake river cryptantha	Sensitive	
Cryptogramma stelleri	Steller's rockbrake	Sensitive	
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered lady's-slipper	Sensitive	SC
Delphinium viridescens	Wenatchee larkspur	Threatened	SC
Erigeron salishii	Salish fleabane	Sensitive	
Eritrichium nanum var elongatum	Pale alpine-forget-me-not	Sensitive	
Geum rossii var depressum	Ross' avens	Endangered	
Githopsis specularioides	Common blue-cup	Sensitive	
Hackelia hispida var disjuncta	Sagebrush stickseed	Sensitive	
Hackelia venusta	Showy stickseed	Endangered	LE
Hierochloe odorata	Common northern sweet grass	Review	
Loiseleuria procumbens	Alpine azalea	Threatened	
Mimulus suksdorfii	Suksdorf's monkey-flower	Sensitive	
Nicotiana attenuata	Coyote tobacco	Sensitive	
Ophioglossum pusillum	Adder's-tongue	Threatened	
Pellaea brachyptera	Sierra cliff-brake	Sensitive	
Pellaea breweri	Brewer's cliff-brake	Sensitive	
Penstemon eriantherus var whitedii	Fuzzytongue penstemon	Sensitive	
Petrophyton cinerascens	Chelan rockmat	Endangered	SC
Platanthera sparsiflora	Canyon bog-orchid	Threatened	
Rotala ramosior	Lowland toothcup	Threatened	
Salix tweedyi	Tweedy's willow	Sensitive	
Salix vestita var erecta	Rock willow	Pos Extirpated	
Saxifraga rivularis	Pygmy saxifrage	Sensitive	
Saxifragopsis fragarioides	Strawberry saxifrage	Threatened	
Scouleria marginata	A moss	Threatened	
Sidalcea oregana var calva	Wenatchee Mt. checker-mallow	Endangered	LE
Silene sargentii	Sargent's catchfly	Review	
Silene seelyi	Seely's silene	Sensitive	SC
Spiranthes diluvialis	Ute ladies' tresses	Endangered	LT
Spiranthes porrifolia	Western ladies-tresses	Sensitive	
Swertia perennis	Swertia	Review	

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

The proposal will not necessitate any landscaping or land reclamation. Protecting instream flows and the natural hydrologic regime associated with peak runoff will generally protect native riparian vegetation in properly functioning areas like the still water (river mile 16.2 to 24). Projects authorized to use water through implementation of this program are subject to local land-use regulations including ordinances, zoning, and permitting.

5. Animals

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

- birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: **loon, duck, peregrine falcon, grouse, owl (various, including northern spotted owl) and woodpecker (various)**
- mammals: deer, bear beaver, other: **Bighorn sheep, mountain goat, fisher, gray wolf, marten, Canada lynx, wolverine**
- fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other: **Pacific lamprey, sculpin, suckers, pikeminnow, shiner, dace**

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Varies throughout the watershed. Threatened or endangered fish species occurring in the watershed include: Upper Columbia River spring Chinook salmon, Upper Columbia River summer Steelhead, Columbia River bull trout. Species of concern are West-slope cutthroat trout and Pacific lamprey. Other threatened or endangered wildlife in the watershed are: Bald eagle, Canada lynx, gray wolf, grizzly bear, and northern spotted owl. Species of concern are: fisher and wolverine.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

The mainstem Entiat provides migration habitat for all the salmonid species in the watershed. Salmonid species must first travel through the Columbia River in order to reach their spawning grounds anywhere in the Entiat watershed. The Entiat Rive watershed also serves as a migratory corridor for mule deer, harlequin ducks, and neo-tropical songbirds.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Protecting instream flows by establishing minimum flows, and protection of peak runoff through designation of a maximum allocation, will help to protect and preserve wildlife habitat instream and along the stream corridor.

6. Energy and natural resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

There are no energy or natural resource needs required as a direct result of this rule. Projects allocated water that is made available by this rule may require electricity, natural gas, oil, propane, wood, solar and or other resources for domestic residences, commercial agriculture or industries/businesses enabled by implementation of the rule.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

No, it will not.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

N/A

7. Environmental health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

No.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

There are no emergency services required as a direct result of the rule. Projects authorized to use water through implementation of this rule (e.g., domestic residences) may require emergency services provided through existing local service providers.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

No specific measures other than existing regulations associated with development in the watershed.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

N/A

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short–term or a long–term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

No noise would be created as a direct result of the project proposed. However, construction and operation of projects that benefit from water allocations derived from the proposed rule may cause generation of either short term or long term noise.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

No specific measures besides existing regulations associated with development in the watershed. Future enabled projects will undergo individual environmental review and permitting.

8. Land and Shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The watershed contains one urban area (Entiat, population about 1,860) and one other primary populated area (Ardenvoir, which is unincorporated). Other land uses in the Entiat watershed include irrigated agriculture (primarily pear and apple orchards, on about 0.5% of the watershed), livestock production and grazing, timber harvest, residential housing, and recreation.

Almost eighty-five percent (84.6%) of the watershed is in Federal management (primarily the Wenatchee National Forest), 5.7% is in state ownership, about 0.1% is in local government ownership, and just under 9% is in private ownership. Agricultural lands, developed recreation areas (including trails), and residential areas comprise only 1% of the WRIA.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Portions of the watershed are zoned for agriculture and there is extensive agricultural development in those areas, primarily pear and apple orchards. Overall, however the areas used for agriculture consist of a very small portion of the overall area of the watershed (approximately 1%). Other agricultural activities include grazing on federal and private lands.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

N/A

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

No structures will be demolished as a direct result of the proposal.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Varies; see attached zoning maps.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Varies; see attached zoning maps, which include the comprehensive plan information.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Varies; see the Shoreline Environment Map of Chelan County.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

The U.S. Forest Service, in its Land and Resource Management Plan for the Wenatchee National Forest (USFS WNF, 1990) identified portions of the Entiat River as candidates for possible designation by Congress as part of the National Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers system. Designation is intended to preserve and protect scenery, fish and wildlife, as well as recreational, geologic, historical, cultural, and ecological resource values within the river corridor.

The Wenatchee National Forest Long-Range Management Plan (WNF LRMP, 1990) established the 276-acre Swakane Canyon Research Natural Area (RNA) because it exemplifies a plant community characterized by the rare plant, Thompson Clover. The WNF LRMP also established the 212-acre Lake Creek (Pawn Lakes) Botanical Area to protect plants associated with a unique undisturbed wetland habitat. The Northwest Forest Plan (1994) amended the WNF LRMP and designated the Entiat Watershed as a Tier 1 Key Watershed to maintain and recover habitat for at-risk stocks of anadromous salmonids and resident fish species. The NWFP also allocated portions of the Entiat Watershed as Late-Successional Reserves, which are to be managed to protect and enhance old-growth forest conditions to serve as habitat for late-successional-related species, including the northern spotted owl.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

N/A

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

None.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

N/A

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

Watershed Planning, Salmon Recovery Planning, Shoreline Planning, and Land Use Planning have taken place in a coordinated fashion. The City of Entiat, Entiat Irrigation District, the local Chamber of Commerce, the US Forest Service Entiat Ranger District, state and tribal governments and Chelan County all have been involved in development of the Entiat Watershed Plan.

The USFS Entiat Ranger District has adopted the Entiat WRIA Management Plan as version 2.5 Entiat Area Analysis under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Yakama Nation and WDFW incorporated the Entiat WRIA Management Plan into the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) sub-basin plan. Similarly, WDFW and Salmon Recovery planners are incorporating Entiat WRIA Management Plan

recommendation into the Salmon Recovery Plan, assuring compatibility. The Chelan County commissioners unanimously approved the watershed plan on September 13, 2004.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low–income housing.

N/A

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low–income housing.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

One cfs of the reservation is specifically allocated for domestic development within the watershed, allowing future planned housing development at the rate observed over the past several decades. Chelan County and the City of Entiat have goals under the Growth Management Act of 65 % growth within urban growth area and 35 % outside the urban growth area. These goals are used by the county and city to plan for infrastructure services. The goals are also reflected in county zoning designations designed to manage the level of rural growth.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

N/A

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Establishing minimum instream flows are intended to protect streamflows and instream uses, including associated aesthetic values. Aesthetic values of instream flows were among the values addressed by the instream flow analyses done by Entrix (see the IFIM Report and its appendices at: http://www.chelancd.org/reports.htm).

11. Light and glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Future enabled development is expected to have minimal impact of this nature.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

N/A

c. What existing off–site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

N/A

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

No specific measures besides existing regulations associated with development in the watershed. Future enabled development will be subject to environmental review and permitting on a project-by-project level.

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

The Entiat River and its major tributaries, especially the Mad River, provide users with a wide range of recreation experiences, from developed campgrounds to undeveloped primitive campsites. An extensive road network that ranges from two-lane asphalt roads to single lane dirt trails provides access to recreation within the subbasin. Although a few of the scattered parcels of private lands have trails and roads passing through them, there is little developed recreation associated with private lands in the subbasin. (The 2000 census reported just over one-third of the residences in the Entiat subbasin were part-time/vacation homes.)

Forest Service Recreation Management -- Developed Recreation: Most of the developed recreation in the Entiat subbasin is confined to areas along the Entiat River, except for the Pine Flats Campground, which is located along the Mad River. The Entiat Ranger District (RD) provides recreational opportunities through 107 family-oriented campsites, with all but 11 being fee sites (full-service sites); two observation points; two summer home tracts; and two group reservation sites. The Silver Falls complex is the most popular recreation site, receiving approximately 27,000 visitors annually. The National Recreation barrier-free trail at this site receives an additional 6,000 visitors annually. The recreation use level for all National Forest developed campsites in the Entiat valley in 2001 was 80,000 visitor days (T. Graham, personal communication, 2002). This use estimate was based on campground receipts only and did not include dispersed recreation activities like trail use, fishing, sight seeing, etc.

Recreation Trails: The Entiat RD provides the trail traveler with a wide range of recreation experiences. The District presently manages 292 miles of forest single-track trails. This system is divided into three different management areas: Wilderness Trail System (65 miles), Non-Motorized Trail System (35 miles), and Multiple-Use Trail System (184 miles). There are also 6.5 miles of hiker only trails.

Wilderness trails are closed to all mechanized modes of travel. The main access route into this trail system is from the Entiat River trailhead at Cottonwood via trail #1400. Prior to the Washington Wilderness Act a portion of this trail, from the trailhead to the old wilderness boundary, was unrestricted to motorized vehicle travel.

The Non-motorized Trail System lies primarily near the North Fork of the Entiat River. Prior to the implementation of the 1990 Land and Resource Management Plan, the system was managed as unrestricted, with vehicle travel allowed.

The Multiple-Use Trail System managed by the Entiat RD represents the hub of one of the largest and most unique systems of interconnecting trail networks in the Northwest, consisting of over 235 miles of trails, 184 of which are on the Entiat. This system is primarily used by the motorized recreationists, but is also enjoyed by hundreds of mountain bikers, equestrians, hikers and the occasional llama/goat packer. More than 50% of the use that occurs on the District's Multiple-Use Trail System originates in western Washington. The Upper Mad River area is the most popular destination within this system. The gentle topography of this area and trails with limited exposure to danger make this an attractive family recreation area.

Dispersed Recreation: Currently, the Entiat Ranger District has an estimated 250 dispersed camps scattered throughout the WRIA, 200 of which have been mapped. Extensive impact surveys have been completed for camps in the wilderness. These dispersed areas provide opportunities that are very

different from those found in more developed locations. Most camps throughout the District are concentrated around water sources.

Winter Recreation Activities: Winter recreation in the WRIA consists mainly of snowmobiling, with some cross-country skiing. Snowmobiling is one of the Entiat RD's fastest growing recreational activities. Popular groomed routes include Eagle Creek along Entiat Ridge to Sugarloaf Lookout, and from 25 Mile Creek over Shady Pass and down to the Sno-Park located 1/2 mile above the forest boundary sign along the Entiat River Road. Since 1997 additional grooming has occurred on routes near Sugarloaf, Tillicum, Moe Ridge, Gold Ridge, and Roaring Ridge. Use varies from area to area, with the highest-use areas occurring along the Entiat Ridge (groomed) and Tyee ridge (ungroomed).

Other Recreation Activities: Other popular activities in WRIA 46 include hunting, fishing, and sightseeing from forest roads and trails. Roads, which were primarily constructed for logging, now serve a variety of purposes including administrative access, public access, logging, and fire control activities.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

No.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Maintaining minimum instream flows will protect existing recreational uses of the river and surrounding area.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

As of July 1997, six cultural resource sites have been inventoried on private lands within the subbasin and classified as historic sites on a list maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office.

As of April 2002, approximately 37 sites have been inventoried on National Forest lands within the subbasin. Of the 37 sites, 32 are classified as historic and 5 are classified as prehistoric. The Badger Mountain lookout (which was moved to the Columbia Breaks Fire Interpretive Center in the minor Columbia River tributaries portion of the WRIA), the Tyee lookout at the summit of the Tyee Mountain, Sugarloaf Peak Lookout at the peak of Sugarloaf, and the Steliko Ranger Station east of the Entiat River, are all currently listed sites.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Native Americans were the first occupants of the Entiat WRIA. The Entiat band of the Moses-Columbia Indians, who lived along the Columbia River and its tributaries between Priest Rapids and Wells Dam, used the word Entiat to name the area around the mouth of the River. The meaning of the word “Entiat” in its original language is “grassy water place” (M.D. Kinkade, personal communication, 2002).

The Entiat WRIA lies within territory ceded by the Yakama Nation in 1855. Plants found in dry lithosol areas, wetlands, and other areas within the WRIA are significant to the Yakama Nation for medicinal and other purposes. Salmon continue to be an important natural, spiritual, and cultural tribal resource.

In addition to ancestral and present use, legendary stories about the Entiat are told by Yakama elders to preserve the history of and respect for areas of cultural significance in perpetuity. Cultural resources found within WRIA 46 represent a range of artifacts and sites, which may include:

- Historic cabins, trails, mines, ditches, railroad grades, emigrant trails, original highway grades, mills, and homesteads;
- Historic Forest Service structures including guard stations, lookout towers, corrals, camps, administrative centers, and Depression-era campgrounds and buildings; and
- Prehistoric campsites, villages, graves, quarries, pictographs, workshops, trails, rock shelters and religious sites.

Numeral Mountain and the old City of Entiat are local landmarks of importance to the community. Numeral Mountain, located at the confluence of the Entiat and Columbia Rivers, is where residents of the Entiat annually paint the year (e.g., “04” for 2004) on a granite cliff at the confluence area; the mountain was also featured in National Geographic Magazine. Also at the confluence area, long-time residents of the Entiat area remember when the old City of Entiat was inundated after the construction and filling of the reservoir behind Rocky Reach Dam.

The Entiat Historical Society created three interpretational displays (kiosks) that focus on the early settlement of the Entiat Watershed. The first of these is near RM 0.5 and focuses on the early development of town sites, farms, schools, and homesteads. The second is near RM 10 at Cooper's Store, in the hamlet of Ardenvoir, and focuses on the history of logging and lumber milling in the watershed. The third is near RM 24 and focuses on the era of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which established a large camp near Brennegan Creek in the 1930s.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

No specific measures are proposed by the subject program, besides existing regulations associated with development in the watershed.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Alternate Highway 97 is the primary highway in the watershed, passing through Entiat in a north-south direction. The other primary roads in the watershed are the Entiat River Road, Mad River Road, Mud Creek Road, Crum Canyon Road, Osburn Road, and Dick Ranch Road.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Chelan County’s Link Transit is the public transportation provider for Chelan and Douglas Counties, providing fixed route and paratransit service to 14 communities in the two-county area. Route 21 (Commuter service) travels to and from Entiat, but there is no public transportation system above Entiat in the watershed.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

N/A

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

No.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

N/A

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Establishing and protecting minimum instream flows is intended to protect, among a number of other values, navigational uses of the river. Otherwise, the proposal does not include specific measures to address transportation impacts.

15. Public services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Modest increases in development that are derived from the proposed rule may require a similarly modest increase in need for the services listed above.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

No specific measures besides existing regulations associated with development in the watershed.

16. Utilities

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

Electricity and telephone service are typically available in rural developed areas of the basin, but these areas are generally dependent upon ground water wells and septic services.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Water diversion and delivery services, as well as unspecified services associated with projects that may benefit from water allocations derived form the rule.

C. Signature

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Thomas A. Loop

Date Submitted: 2-24-05

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (Do not use this sheet for project actions.)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment. When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Projects may benefit from water allocations that are derived from the rule. These projects will likely include domestic residences, agriculture and "clean" industry/commercial business. There may be others as well that have not been foreseen by the watershed planning unit. These projects will likely involve water diversions/withdrawals, waste water discharge, and air emissions, and some could involve toxic substances and/or noise.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

No specific measures besides existing regulations associated with development in the watershed.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The minimum instream flow proposed as part of the rule was developed to protect instream resources including fish and wildlife. During the watershed planning process, assessments by Ecology and Entrix led biologists to the conclusion that full implementation of the 5 cfs reserve will not impair aquatic resources. (Further, full implementation of the watershed plan should result in a net increase in aquatic habitat and fish populations.)

The 5 cfs reserve will be used almost entirely in the lower Entiat River; any use in the upper Entiat will be restricted to domestic use. If the entire 5 cfs reservation was taken from the lower Entiat River, it would reduce the amount of fish habitat in a low flow year in the lowest flow month (September) by up to 3% for the priority fish species and life stages (chinook juveniles and steelhead juveniles, respectively). This assumes, based on historic USGS gaging records, that the low flow would be exceeded 90% of the time.

However, using the entire 5 cfs from the lower Entiat River during a typical water year, assuming the normal flow is exceeded 50% of the time, in September the fish habitat for chinook juveniles would increase by about 1% and steelhead juvenile habitat would be reduced by approximately 2%. (See chart below.) These estimates of potential effects on fish habitat represent larger effects than what is likely to actually occur, because the analysis assumed the 5 cfs reservation would be consumed throughout the entire 16 mile reach, rather than solely in the lower Entiat River. Also, full implementation of the habitat restoration actions in the watershed plan will result in improved habitat complexity and geomorphic function more closely representing historical conditions. As such, full implementation of the Watershed Plan is expected to have a net increase in habitat quality and quality.

	Lower Entiat River	Priority Fish Species and Life Stages	
Flow in cfs	Percent Exceedence for the flow	Percent habitat change from 5 cfs withdrawal for chinook juveniles	Percent habitat change from 5 cfs withdrawal for steelhead juveniles
121	90% for September	no change or 0%	loss of 3%
157	50% for September	gain of 1%	loss of 2%
239	10% for September	gain of 5%	gain of 0.5%

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Establishing and protecting minimum instream flows will provide habitat protection to benefit or protect plants, fish, and animals.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The proposed rule is based on the watershed plan and is founded on the principle of striving for balance between instream resources and out-of-stream water use.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

The rule sets minimum stream flows to protect natural instream values, including fish, wildlife, and water quality. Further, the determination of water availability during peak flow seasons is intended to protect the natural flow regime to maintain ecological functions.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

The minimum instream flow will help preserve these areas within the Entiat Watershed. The Columbia River could see a very small reduction in water that it receives from the watershed as the five cfs out-of-stream reservation is allocated.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

The minimum instream flows to be adopted under the proposal are intended to provide protection for instream resources and values.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The strong connection between existing plans (and plans under modification) with watershed planning will significantly ensure compatibility among them. Although some future development will be enabled by the five cfs reservation and the determination of water availability, future projects must comply with all existing planning, development, and permitting regulations. New water diversions may require infrastructure that would involve some shoreline use.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

The reservation of five cubic feet per second of water, and the designation of water availability when the rivers are above minimum flow levels, will allow continued planned development, while setting minimum instream flow levels will help to protect instream uses associated with fish, wildlife, recreation, and navigation.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Ecology expects that development enabled by the rule will have only a minimal impact on these demands.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Aquatic resources and ecosystem functions protected by this program require no transportation or public service and utilities. The projects that benefit from water allocations that are derived from the rule are likely to require public services. However, the infrastructure necessary for water delivery and waste water treatment and discharge is already in place to support the projected 65% growth within the urban growth area. Solid waste management and school, fire, and police services may require modest increases, but any such increases will be met by existing service providers, as is evident by their approval of the watershed plan.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

Ecology believes the proposal does not conflict with any local, state, or federal laws or requirements for protecting the environment.

WAC 197-11-970 Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

Description of proposal: The project proposes to develop and adopt a water resource management rule for the Entiat River watershed, based on recommendations of the Entiat Watershed Planning Unit (EWPU), and enumerated in the Entiat Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 46) Management Plan (Plan). The Plan recommends establishment of instream flows, creation of an uninterruptible reserve of water of five cubic feet per second for future domestic and clean industrial needs, and a determination of water availability during the peak runoff period that protects the natural flow regime but allows for future uses such as storage for out of stream uses. One cfs of the five cfs reserve would be available to meet domestic use needs throughout the watershed. Four of the five cfs would only be available between RM 18 on the Entiat River and the confluence of the Entiat and Columbia Rivers, for commercial irrigation and clean industrial or business purposes.

Proponent: Washington State Department of Ecology, Water Resources Program

Location of proposal, including street address, if any: The Entiat River basin, WRIA 46, is located wholly within a portion of Chelan County.

Lead agency: Washington State Department of Ecology, Water Resources Program

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

☐ There is no comment period for this DNS.

☐ This DNS is issued after using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.

☒ This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date below. **Comments must be submitted by April 29, 2005.**

Responsible official: Joe Stohr

Position/title: Water Resources Program Manager

Contact: Thom Lufkin **Phone:** (360) 407-6631

Address: Department of Ecology, Water Resources Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Fax: (360) 407-7162 **Email:** tlhw461@ecy.wa.gov

Date: 3/1/05 **Signature:** _____

☒ There is no agency appeal.